

STATEMENT

S.No.	Activities	No. of NGOs	No. of Schemes
1.	Scheduled Castes Welfare	328	01
2.	Tribal Welfare	86	01
3.	Welfare of Children and Aged	755	06
4.	Welfare of Handicapped	475	05
5.	Welfare of Minorities and Backward Classes	56	01

[Translation]

Crushing of Oil Seeds

5534. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oilseed crushing capacity is more than the available quantity of oilseed in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of oilseed crushing capacity during the last three years and the estimate of annual average availability of oilseeds;

(c) whether the Government have taken necessary measures for the availability of sufficient quantity of oilseeds in order to have maximum use of oilseed crushing capacity in the country during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of incentive given by the Government for the use of modern developed techniques in the oilseed crushing industry during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) and (b) As a result of delicensing of the vegetable oil industry w.e.f. 25th July, 1991, no authentic information about the oilseeds crushing capacity installed in the country is available.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of measures for increasing the production of oilseeds. These relate to (i) intensification of efforts for implementation of Oilseed Production Programme area expansion through sequential cropping, inter-cropping, (ii) replacement of low economic crop, (iii) increase in productivity by providing various services inputs, (iv) assistance for production and distribution of seeds, (v) distribution of mini kits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements and chemicals etc. In addition, front line and general demonstrations are conducted on farmers fields to transfer the production technology.

(e) For encouraging use of modern developed techniques Government has taken a number of measures.

Some of these are liberal incentives for setting up of in-house R&D units, incentives for import of equipments considered necessary for promoting technology, coordinating and concentrating R&D efforts through Dte. of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats, CSIR etc. for improvement in the quantity and quality of oils and other co-products and providing financial assistance for the purpose etc.

Wakf Land in Delhi and U.P.

5535. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Wakf land in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the area of land encroached upon out of the above land;

(c) how far the Union Government and State Government are involved therein;

(d) the area of land freed from encroachment during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) There are reportedly 1886 Wakf properties in Delhi and 1,11,428 in Uttar Pradesh.

'b) & (c) According to the information furnished by Delhi Wakf Board and Government of Uttar Pradesh there are 143 Wakf properties under adverse possession of Delhi Development Authority and other Government agencies in Delhi, whereas in Uttar Pradesh 66 Wakf properties are under adverse possession of Central/State Government Departments. However, information regarding Wakf properties encroached upon by non-governmental agencies/individuals not available.

(d) Nil.

(e) It has been provided vide Section 54 of the Wakf Act, 1995 that the Chief Executive Officer of a Wakf Board can order an encroacher to remove encroachment from Wakf property within a specified time limit and deliver possession of the Wakf property to the Mutawalli. It has further been provided vide Section 55 of the said Act that in case the encroacher fails to remove encroachment within the specified time limit, the Chief Executive Officer may take the assistance of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the said property is situated, for evicting the encroacher. The said Act has been enforced throughout the country (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir) with effect from 1st January, 1996.

[English]

Street Children

5536. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of street children in the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities as on March 31, 1996;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken steps for the rehabilitation of street children and abolition of child begging and to save them from exploitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government so far to implement the child related provisions of different Labour Laws in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No National Survey has been attempted to ascertain the number of street children in the country. However, studies were sponsored in 1992, jointly by the Govt. and UNICEF in 8 cities of the country, namely Hyderabad, Bangalore, Indore, Mumbai, Madras, Kanpur, Calcutta and Delhi. According to these studies there were 1.10 lakh street children in Delhi and 0.40 lakh street children in Madras. Data regarding number of street children in other cities has not been indicated in the studies.

(b) and (c) The Govt. of India launched a scheme for welfare of Street Children during the 8th Five Year Plan. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. Under this Scheme 90% grant-in-aid is provided to the Voluntary Organisations on the recommendations of the State Governments for the development of Street Children providing them nutritional support, preventive health care, counselling, protection against abuse and exploitation and literacy support.

There is no central law applicable in the whole country for prevention and control of beggary. At present 16 State Governments and 2 Union Territories have, however, enacted their own laws. In so far as child begging is concerned, the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, which extends to the whole of India except the State of J&K, makes the employment of juveniles for begging a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment and also liable to fine. To give effect to the various provisions of this Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social maladjustment is being implemented since 1986-87 to provide financial assistance to State Govts./U.Ts. Further, under the Central Sector scheme for Beggary Prevention, financial assistance is given to State Governments/Union Territories and eligible voluntary organisations for establishing work centres for providing technical education and vocational training to the beggars.

(d) The Ministry of Labour has taken several steps for elimination and rehabilitation of child labour. According to the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, the problem of child labour is being tackled through (i) Legislation (ii) General Development Programmes for the benefit of children and (iii) Implementation of National Child Labour Projects. A comprehensive law, namely the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 already exists to prohibit the employment of children in 7 occupations and

18 Processes. Government has taken a major programme for rehabilitation of about 2.00 million working children in hazardous occupations by the year 2002. So far 76 National Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned in the Child Labour endemic States to cover 1.5 lakh children through special schools, where they are provided non-formal educations, Vocational Training, Stipend, Nutrition, health checks etc. In addition, Voluntary agencies are also being financially assisted to the extent of 75% for taking up welfare projects for working children.

Scheduled Caste Status to Muslims

5537. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'All India Backward Muslim Morcha' has asked the Government to prove its "secular credentials" by scrapping Article 341 (3) of the Constitution which accorded Scheduled Caste status only to members belonging to the Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist communities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined their view point ;

(c) if so, the Government's reaction to this proposal; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) In a representation dated 20.12.95 the All India Backward Muslim Morcha have sought, in respect of "Muslim Dalits", removal of the bar on persons professing religions other than Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism being deemed to be members of Scheduled Castes, on the ground that it discriminates against them. This bar is contained in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes issued under Article 341 (1) of the Constitution, as amended to date under Article 341 (2).

(b) to (d) The matter is being examined.

[Translation]

Outstanding Amount Dues to Sugarcane Growers

5538. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite High Court's orders and assurance made by P.M., the outstanding dues of sugarcane growers have not been cleared till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the news report 'Flouting of HC orders on sugarcane dues set back to PM' published in 'Indian Express' dated August 8, 1996;

(d) if so, the facts reported therein; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?